

**CLAIMS**

1. A method for displaying an image on an array screen by activation of screen pixels arranged in rows and columns, each pixel of a same row corresponding to a memory point of a same row of a memory, said memory point being set to an activation state when the corresponding pixel is to be activated, comprising the steps of:

identifying, among sets of memory rows, the row sets for which at least one memory point of a row of the set is at the activation state;

determining a read clock signal based on the number of sets of identified rows; and

successively selecting at the frequency of said read clock signal the only lines corresponding to the rows of the sets of rows identified for the pixel activation.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the first step comprises the steps of:

setting, for each row of the memory, a memory point of an auxiliary memory to the activation state if at least one memory point of the row is at the activation state;

determining the memory points of the auxiliary memory at the activation state; and

identifying the row blocks corresponding to said memory points of the auxiliary memory in the activation state.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first step comprises the steps of:

setting, for each row of the memory, a memory point of an auxiliary memory to the activation state if a memory point of the row is set to the activation state;

determining the memory points of the auxiliary memory in the activation state; and

identifying the row blocks corresponding to said memory points of the auxiliary memory in the activation state.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of:

reading, for each selected row, the states of the memory points of the selected row; and

setting a memory point of the auxiliary memory to the deactivation state if all the

memory points of the row are in the deactivation state.

5        5.        The method of claim 1, wherein the frequency of the read clock signal multiplied by the total number of rows of the sets of identified rows is substantially constant.

10       6.        The method of claim 1, wherein when a set of rows has contained at least one memory point in the activation state for the display of a determined image, the lines of the screen corresponding to said set of rows are selected, at least for the display of the next image, even if all the memory points of said set of rows are in the deactivation state.

7.        A device for displaying an image on an array screen by activation of screen pixels arranged in lines and columns, comprising:  
a main memory, each pixel of a same screen line corresponding to a memory  
15       point of a same row of the main memory, said memory point being set to an activation state when the corresponding pixel is to be activated;  
an addressing means for successively providing row addresses of the main memory;  
a read means, receiving said successive row addresses, and adapted to read, for  
20       each address, the states of the memory points of the corresponding row;  
a row driver for selecting screen lines based on the addresses; and  
a column driver for activating pixels of the selected lines,  
comprising a means for identifying, among sets of memory rows, sets of rows for  
which at least one memory point of a row in the set being in the activation state, a means  
25       for providing a read control signal transmitted to the addressing means, the frequency of which depends on the total number of rows of the identified row sets and wherein the addressing means is adapted to successively providing the row addresses of the identified row sets at the frequency of the read control signal.

30       8.        The device of claim 7, further comprises an auxiliary memory connected to the identification means and each memory point of which is associated with a row of the main memory and is in the activation state if a memory point of the corresponding

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row is in the activation state.